

25. Definitions

Abrasive blasting	means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part a surface of any articles by the use as an abrasive of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.
Abstraction	means the activity of taking water from a water body or resource.
Abstraction point	has the same meaning as in Regulation 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water) Regulations 2007.
Access	means a practical permanent vehicular and pedestrian access from a formed road to a site over either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) land that is included within the site; or (b) other land pursuant to an easement of right of way running with the land and appurtenant to the site; or (c) land that is legal but unformed road.
Accessible parking	means parking spaces that are suitable for use by people with disabilities, particularly wheelchair users and others with mobility aids.
Accessory	means a separate detached building the use of which is incidental to that of the principal building or buildings on the site.
Act	means the Resource Management Act 1991.
Active recreation	means the use of public open spaces used for outdoor and indoor organised sports, and community activities such as sports fields, public swimming pools, equestrian activities; hard court areas and greens. These spaces often include grandstands and clubrooms associated with these uses. Does not include any form of motorised sport, other than the use of golf carts.
Afforestation Flow Sensitive Sites	as mapped on the <i>Afforestation Flow Sensitive Sites Map</i> .
Agrichemical	means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, manufactured or naturally occurring, modified or in its natural state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture, forestry, management of public amenity areas, or related activity, to eradicate, modify, or control flora or fauna. This includes agricultural compounds, but excludes fertilisers, vertebrate pest control products and organ nutrition compounds.
Agricultural liquid waste	means agricultural waste that has a moisture content more than or equal to 95%.
Agricultural solid waste	means organic agricultural waste that has a moisture content of less than or equal to 75% and exhibits the properties of a solid, e.g., it can be stacked and hold a definite angle of repose.

Agricultural waste	means the waste from the customary and generally accepted activities, practices, and procedures that farmers adopt, use, or engage in during the production and preparation for market of poultry, livestock, and associated farm products; and in the production and harvesting of agricultural crops that include agronomic, horticultural, silvicultural and aquaculture activities.
Allotment	means an allotment as described in Section 218(2) of the Act.
Ambient temperature	means the temperature of the surrounding environment.
Amenity values	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Anaerobic soils	means soils that are permanently or seasonally saturated by water that results in reduced plant growth; plant death; adventitious root growth; colour changes in soil (dark soil horizons due to accumulation of organic matter or formation of grey or gley colours due to reduction of iron species); growth of black slime, algae or planktonic species on the soil surface; rotten egg odours; crusting of the soil surface.
Ancillary	means activity or structure located on the same site as the primary activity where such activity is small in scale, incidental and serves a supportive function to the primary activity.
Anchoring or Anchorage	means the securing of a vessel, raft, aircraft or floating structure by means of an anchor.
Antenna	means that part of a radio communication facility or telecommunication facility used for transmission or reception including the antenna mountings but not any supporting mast or similar structure.
Anti-foul paint or coatings	means a coating that is applied to submerged surfaces in the Coastal Marine Area to prevent or reduce the accumulation of aquatic organisms, which includes but is not limited to biocide releasing substances.
Audible bird scaring device	<p>means any device that generates audible sound waves used for the scaring of birds. Devices fall into one of two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Category A are percussive or explosive devices (but excluding firearms as defined by the Arms Act 1983, or any Act amending or replacing that Act). For the purpose of this Plan, 'percussive or explosive device' means any device that is used to scare or disturb birds by generating a shock wave from percussion or an explosion thereby emitting noise. 2. Category B are other devices (but excluding firearms as defined by the Arms Act 1983 or any Act amending or replacing that Act). For the purpose of this Plan, 'other devices' shall mean any other device (not in Category A) that generates noise that is used to scare or disturb birds.
Automatic identification system (AIS)	means a Data Recording Device installed on-board ship that is operated in accordance with the requirements of SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea, which is a convention of the International Maritime Organisation).

Bare ground	means ground not covered by vegetation or a vegetation canopy, as viewed vertically from a point higher than the tallest vegetation on the site.
Batter	means the cut slope immediately above a track, forestry road, skid site or other excavation.
Bed	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Biodiversity Criteria for Significance	as identified in Appendix 3.
Bio-foul	means aquatic organisms (micro-organisms, plants, and animals) on surfaces and structures immersed in or exposed to the aquatic environment.
Blenheim Airshed	as identified in Appendix 9.
Boatshed	means any enclosed or covered structure used or designed to be for the sole purpose of storing a boat, and associated boating equipment, out of water within the Coastal Marine Area. A boatshed excludes the provision of any plumbing for any sanitary services or toilets and accommodation.
BOD₅	means biological oxygen demand.
Bore	means a hole in the ground constructed for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigating or monitoring conditions below the ground surface; or • abstracting liquid substances from the ground; or • discharging liquid substances into the ground but excludes test pits and soak holes.
Breakfeeding	means the feeding of animals on paddocks where feeding space is controlled by the movement of an electric fence.
Building	has the same meaning as in Section 8 of the Building Act 2004.
Cadaverine	means a foul-smelling compound produced by the action of microorganisms on proteins, as in decaying flesh.
Camping ground	has the same meaning as in Regulation 2 of the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985 and includes a motor camp, a caravan or camper van park and storage.
Carbon sequestration forestry planting (permanent)	means a planting that will never be harvested.
Carbon sequestration forestry planting (non- permanent)	means a planting that may be harvested. For clarity, a carbon sequestration forestry planting (non-permanent) becomes commercial forestry harvesting when it is harvested

Cleanfill	means material that does not have the potential to contaminate the environment. This material includes clay, soil, rock, concrete, Brick or demolition products that are free of combustible, organic materials and contaminants and are, therefore, not subject to biological or chemical breakdown. This will involve bulk filling operations where material is required to be carted to the filling site or specifically placed there rather than cut to fill operations such as normally occurs with construction of tracks, roads and landings.
Clubrooms	means buildings used for meetings or activities of a club. There may be provision to be a licensed premise for use of patrons of that club and their guests.
cm	means centimetre.
Coastal broadleaved shrubland	means vegetation dominated by (making up more than 50% of the canopy cover) indigenous species that do not naturally reach a height of 6m or 10cm trunk diameter at 1.4m above the ground. Includes species such as taupata (<i>Coprosma repens</i>), kawakawa (<i>Piper excelsum</i>), <i>Melicytus aff obovatus</i> , Cook Strait kowhai (<i>Sophora microphylla</i>), Marlborough rock daisy (<i>Pachystegia insignis</i>) and koromiko (<i>Hebe stenophylla</i> , <i>H. stricta</i>).
Coastal flaxlands	means vegetation dominated by (making up more than 50% of the canopy cover) Wharariki/coastal flax (<i>Phormium cookianum</i>).
Coastal grassland	means vegetation dominated by (making up more than 50% of the canopy cover) silver tussock (<i>Poa cita</i>).
Coastal marine area	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Coastal Natural Character Schedule of Values	as identified in Appendix 2.
Coastal recreation	means recreational activity occurring within the Coastal Marine Area including but not limited to swimming, sailing and boating, kayaking, canoeing and surfing.
Coastal salt turf	means very low-growing indigenous vegetation exposed to wind-driven salt spray and includes succulent, small-leaved herbs such as <i>Selliera radicans</i> , <i>Samolus repens</i> , glasswort (<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>) and iceplant (<i>Disphyma australe</i>).
Coastal small-leaved shrubland	means vegetation dominated by (making up more than 50% of the canopy cover) indigenous small-leaved species that do not naturally reach a height of 6m or 10cm trunk diameter at 1.4m above the ground. Species include tauhinu (<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>), coastal shrub daisy (<i>Olearia solandri</i>), prickly mingimingi (<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i>), manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>), matagouri (<i>Discaria toumatou</i>), <i>Melicytus crassifolius</i> , <i>Pimelea</i> spp. and Cook Strait kowhai (<i>Sophora molloyi</i>).
Coastal speargrass herbfield	means vegetation in which Cook Strait speargrass (<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i>) is common (more than 10 % of the ground cover).
Coastal water	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.

Commercial activity	means the use of the land, buildings or space for the display, offering, provision, sale, servicing or hire of goods, services, equipment, and includes shops, markets, showrooms, premises licensed for the sale of liquor, restaurants, takeaway foodbars, professional, commercial and administrative offices, places of assembly, places of recreational activities and facilities, and passenger transport facilities.
Commercial forestry	means indigenous or exotic tree species deliberately established for wood production.
Commercial forestry planting	means indigenous or exotic tree species deliberately established for wood production. Includes the planting, management and replanting of trees, and the preparation of land for planting.
Commercial forestry harvesting	means the felling and removal from the land of trees, for the purposes of commercial forestry, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excavation or filling, or both, to prepare the land for harvesting (for example, skid, forestry road or forestry track construction or maintenance); (b) de-limbing, trimming, cutting to length, and sorting and grading of felled trees; (c) recovery of windfall and other fallen trees; but does not include the transportation of the trees from the land or the processing of timber on the land.
Commercial Forestry Harvest Plan	as identified in Appendix 22.
Commercial forestry replanting	means indigenous or exotic tree species deliberately planted for wood production to replace trees previously lawfully planted for the same purpose and subsequently harvested. This definition only pertains to the Coastal Environment Zone.
Community activity	means the use of land and buildings for the purpose of supporting the health, welfare, education, culture and spiritual well-being of the community including not for profit childcare facilities, active and passive recreation.
Community facility	means land and buildings established to support community activity.
Community housing	means the use of land and a dwelling for residential support to individuals with needs that include, but are not limited to people with physical, intellectual, psychiatric disabilities, people with a need for emergency accommodation or for a woman's refuge, children who cannot live at home; or people with addictive behaviours.
Computer Register	has the same meaning as in Section 4 of the Land Transfer (Computer Registers and Electronic Lodgement) Amendment Act 2002 but does not include a Computer Interest Register.
Computer Interest Register	has the same meaning as in Section 4 of the Land Transfer (Computer Registers and Electronic Lodgement) Amendment Act 2002.
Conditions	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Consent	includes any consent granted or issued by the Council under this Plan and the Act.

Conservation planting	means the management and planning of areas of shrubs and vegetation, of which the primary purpose is for amenity and landscape, soil conservation purposes and/or other conservation purposes.
Consumptive uses	means a use that involves the taking and using of water, for example, crop irrigation or industrial processes.
Contaminant	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Controlled activity	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Council	means the Marlborough District Council.
Criteria for Determining Significant Adverse Effects	as identified in Appendix 4.
Cultivation	means breaking up or turning soil such that the surface contour of the land is not altered.
Cut-off	means a construction for the purpose of intercepting/ carrying surface run-off water into stable areas or into rivers or drains.
Dairy farm effluent	means all dairy effluent and contaminated washwater generated on the site of the farm dairy and associated yard areas. This includes machine washwater, pit washings, faecal matter, and washwater deposited on hard stand areas.
Dam	means a structure used, or to be used for damming of water. It may be above or below ground.
Data recording device	means a device or equipment installed on-board ship that automatically records and stores navigation, ship speed and related data.
Day	means a period of 24 hours commencing at midnight.
dBA	means a frequency weighted sound pressure level in decibels relative to a reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals.
Determination of Wave Energy	as identified in Appendix 12.
Designation	has the same meaning as Section 166 of the Act.
Designations	as identified on the Zone Maps.
Developer	for the purpose of subdivision, includes subdivider.
Dewatering	means the abstraction of groundwater so as to lower the water table for the period of time required to enable excavation, construction, or geotechnical work to proceed in the dewatered area, or to sustain a lower localised water table.
Discharge	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Discretionary activity	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.

Diversion	means altering the natural course or flow of water from a surface water or ground water resource.
Domestic bore	means a bore from which water is taken and used for domestic purposes or for stock.
Domestic livestock	means livestock bred, reared and/or kept on the property for home consumption, or as pets, or for hobby purposes and from which little or no income is derived.
Drainage channel	means an artificial or other watercourse maintained or created for the purposes of removing unwanted water.
Drainage Channel Network	as mapped on the <i>Drainage Channel Network Map</i> .
Dredging	means any activity involving the dredging of the seabed to provide an adequate water depth for any purpose, and includes dredging activity necessary to maintain water depth levels.
Dumping	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Dwelling	has the same meaning as dwellinghouse in Section 2 of the Act that is fully self-contained and used by one household and includes an apartment and a unit (but not the whole building containing the apartment or the unit) but does not include visitor accommodation, workers accommodation and retirement accommodation.
Ecologically Significant Marine Site	as mapped on the <i>Ecologically Significant Marine Sites Maps 1 to 16</i> .
Efflux velocity	means the velocity of the gases leaving a chimney, pipe or other exhaust.
Emergency service	means an organisation that is essential to the community's initial response to an emergency incident or hazard event.
Environment	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Environmental flows and/or levels	has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014. In the Marlborough context these are identified in <i>Freshwater Management Unit</i> in Appendix 6.
Ephemeral	means a wetland, lake, river, or reach of river that only exists or flows for a short period following heavy or persistent precipitation or snowmelt.
Erosion	means any particulate or mass movement of soil under the influence of wind, water or gravity or combinations thereof.
Esplanade reserve	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Esplanade strip	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Excavation	means to dig out soil or natural material from the ground such that the surface contour of the land is permanently altered.

External building envelope	means an area defined by the outermost physical parts of the building, normally the cladding and roof.
External combustion	a method of energy generation in which combustion takes place in a controlled chamber or chambers outside an engine to generate mechanical energy.
Farm airstrip and helipad	means a facility for the use of aircraft or helicopters integral to the farming use of the land.
Farm produce	in relation to a rural selling place means livestock matter and vegetative matter produced on a farming unit. In the case of vegetation vegetative matter farm produce means any vegetative matter which has not been subject to processing beyond cutting, cleaning, chilling, freezing, grading, packaging and includes the unprocessed extracted juices of such matter. In the case of livestock matter, farm produce means eggs and honey and includes any arts and crafts produced on the property.
Farming	means a land based activity, having as its primary purpose the commercial production and sale of any livestock or vegetative matter. Farming does not include intensive farming, forestry, and in the case of vegetative matter, does not include the processing of farm produce beyond cutting, cleaning, grading, chilling, freezing, packaging and storage of produce grown on the farming unit.
Field capacity	means the moisture content of soil when the addition of further water would result in saturation and/or drainage of water from the soil.
Fill, filling and fill material	means material placed to raise the existing ground level.
Fire break	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 but does not include an access track.
Flood Hazard Area	means an area identified on the <i>Flood Hazard Area</i> Maps 1 to 41.
Floodway	means areas identified in the Floodway Zone.
FMU	means Freshwater Management Unit.
Foreshore	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Forestry road	means a road suitable for use by vehicles which can be a permanent feature on the land, but does not include a harvesting track.
Freedom camping	has the same meaning as “freedom camp” in Section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011.
Freshwater	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Freshwater Management Unit (FMU)	as mapped on the <i>Freshwater Management Unit</i> Maps 1 to 5.

Front yard	means a yard between the front boundary (i.e., road) of a site and a line parallel to the front boundary extending across the full width of the site; provided that where a boundary is indicated in the MEP as a road to be widened the front boundary of the site will be treated as the front boundary as it will be after such widening has been completed.
Frost fan	means a land based device, including both permanent and mobile, designed or adapted to mitigate frost damage by fanning warmer air over potentially frost-affected surfaces, and includes any motive source, the support structure and power source.
Fuel burning equipment	means any fireplace, grate, stove, incinerator, boiler, furnace, gas turbine, or internal or external combustion engine.
Gabion	means a box shaped structure of wire mesh enclosing stones or small rock rip rap used to resist river flow.
Ground level	means natural ground level.
Groundwater	means natural water that is below the surface of the ground, the bed of the sea, or the bed of any lake or river or stream, whether the water is flowing or not, and if it is flowing whether it is in a defined channel or not. Includes all natural water that has been, by means of a bore, brought above the surface from below the surface of the ground, the bed of the sea, or the bed of any lake or river or stream.
Gross site area	means the total area of the site on which the activity occurs.
Groundwater Protection Area	as mapped on the <i>Groundwater Protection Areas Maps 1 to 8</i> .
Habitable building	means a dwelling, community housing, or a building in which visitor accommodation or worker accommodation is provided.
Habitable space	means all or part of a building that is used for living and includes a living room, sitting room, bedroom and a kitchen; but does not include a laundry, toilet, bathroom, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, clothes drying room, utility room, conservatory or garage.
Habitat	means the place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.
Harvesting track	means a temporary track installed to facilitate forestry harvesting only, but does not include a forestry road.
Hazardous substance	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
Health care activities	means the use of land and buildings, in whole or in part for health care purposes, including surgeries, medical or veterinary clinics, and hospitals, but excludes medical insurance brokers.
Heavy industrial activity	means activities that process raw materials to finished products; materials that have generally been processed at least once; meat processing; heavy fabrication; making and assembling parts that are, in themselves, large and heavy.

Heavy vehicle	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998.
Height	in relation to a building or structure, means the vertical distance between the natural ground level at any point and the highest part of the building or structure immediately above that point as shown in Figure 2 of Appendix 26.
Heritage resource	means any type of historic heritage place or area. It may include a historic building or item, historic site, a place/area of significance to Maori or heritage landscape. The term may be used to refer to both heritage resources listed in the Marlborough Environment Plan and to those registered by Heritage New Zealand.
High rate discharge system	means a system that delivers a discharge rate of >10 mm/hr on an instantaneous basis, for example, but not limited to, travelling irrigators.
High speed ship	means a ship which has a registered length exceeding 30m and is capable of a maximum speed, in metres per second (m/s), equal to or exceeding: $3.7 \sigma^{0.1667}$ where σ = displacement corresponding to the design waterline (M^3).
High Priority Waterbodies for Public Access	as mapped on the <i>High Priority Waterbodies for Public Access Map</i> .
Home occupation	means any occupation, business, trade, craft or profession, the primary purpose of which is to derive income. Excluded from this definition are any activities involving escort agencies, brothels, massage parlours, homestays, retail sales, panel beating, spray painting, motor vehicle repairs, heavy trade vehicles, fibre-glassing, sheet metal work, wrecking of motor vehicles, bottle and scrap metal storage, rubbish collection service, wrought iron work, fish processing, motor body building and any process that involves continual use of power tools and drilling or hammering or any other activity that would detract from the amenities of the neighbourhood or locality.
Homestay	means the use of a dwelling to accommodate paying guests.
Impermeable material or surface	means a material or surface that does not permit liquid substances to pass through. For clarity, impermeable material or surface does not include clay but does include, but is not limited to, concrete and synthetic material or surface.
Indigenous forest	means an area of naturally occurring woody vegetation that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a canopy predominantly formed by trees over 6m high; • has more than 80% closure of the canopy; • comprises plant species indigenous to the District.
Indigenous vegetation	means naturally occurring vegetation, regardless of height, where the plant species are indigenous to the District.
Industrial or trade premises	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Industrial process	has the same meaning as industrial or trade process as in Section 2 of the Act.

Inner Control Boundary	As mapped on the <i>Noise Control Boundaries</i> Maps 1 to 5.
Intake	means a surface system operated to take water from a surface water body.
Intensively farmed livestock	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cattle or deer grazed on irrigated land or contained for breakfeeding of winter feed crops; (a) dairy cattle; (b) farmed pigs.
Intensive farming	means any primary production activity exhibiting two or more of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) little dependence on the quality of the soils of the site, such as greenhouses, mushrooms, plant nurseries; (b) in excess of 50% coverage in permanent buildings having concrete or otherwise impervious floors for the housing and growing of livestock and/or vegetative matter; (c) substantial environmental control and/or modification to facilitate growth of livestock and/or vegetative matter; (d) high output of collected waste material per hectare and includes all pig farming, poultry farming, rabbit farming; greenhouses not relying on the soils, mushrooms, container growing nursery; and (e) land based aquaculture.
Internal combustion	means a method of energy generation in which combustion takes place in a controlled chamber or chambers inside an engine to generate mechanical energy.
Intermittently flowing	means a wetland, lake, river, or reach of river that exists or flows for weeks, or months each year.
Irrigation bore	means any bore with a casing diameter of greater than 75mm.
Iwi Authority	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Kaitiakitanga	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
km	means kilometre.
kph	means kilometres per hour.
KW	means kilowatt.
L₁₀	means the L ₁₀ exceedance level, expressed in dBA, which is that level of sound equalled or exceeded 10% of the total measurement time.
L_{dn}	means the day-night average sound level over a 24 hour period (12.00 am to 12.00 pm) obtained after the addition of 10 decibels to sound levels on the night, where night is 10.00 pm to 7.00 am the following day.

L_{AEQ} (L_{eq})	means the time-average A-frequency weighted sound pressure level (dBA L _{eq}) of a continuous steady sound that within a sample period has the same mean square sound pressure level as a sound under investigation whose level varies with time.
L_{MAX} (L_{AMAX})	means the maximum A-frequency-weighted sound level (dBA L _{max}) during a stated time period.
Lake	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Lake Grassmere Salt Works Administration, Workshop, Salt Refining & Processing Area	as identified on the Zone Maps.
Lake Grassmere Salt Works Intake and Pipeline Corridor	as identified in Appendix 21.
Land	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Land application area	means an area of land that is set aside to allow wastewater from a treatment unit to be applied into or onto the soil for further in-soil treatment and absorption. The method of distribution and nature of the land application area can vary, and includes trenches, beds, mounds and dripper lines, but does not include soak pits.
Land development signage	must relate to land development that involves a minimum of six allotments or units.
Land disturbance activity	means any activity that includes excavation, filling, cultivation or vegetation clearance.
Landscape Schedule of Values	as identified in Appendix 1.
Land transport	means all forms of land based transport, including road and rail.
Landscape Exclusion Area	as identified in Appendix 18.
Landscape strip	means an area of permanent planting that may comprise grasses, shrubs and trees or any combination thereof.
Large format retail	means the use of land and buildings for the sale of goods to the trade and/or general public.
Lawfully established	means an activity that is permitted through a rule in a plan, a resource consent, a national environmental standard or by an existing use right.
Lawful structure	means a structure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complies with the relevant permitted activity standards contained within the Marlborough Environment Plan; or • is legally consented by means of Resource Consent and not lapsed; or • is legally established by way of existing use rights.

Light reflectance value	means the percentage of visible and usable light that is reflected a surface when illuminated by a light source.
Leachate	means a liquid that has percolated through and/or been generated by the decomposition of waste material and includes water that comes into contact with waste and is potentially contaminated by nutrients; metals, salts and other soluble or suspended components; and liquid products of the decomposition of the waste.
Licensed premises	has the same meaning as in Section 5 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
Light industrial activity	means activities focussed on design, assembly, finishing and packaging of products. Included are facilities for administration and research, assembly of products, storage and warehousing, shipping and associated parking lots and grounds. Among the industries are research laboratories, small textile mills, electronics firms and trucking companies.
Liquid waste	means waste material that has a moisture content of more than or equal to 95%. For the purposes of the Plan, if any waste does not meet the definition of "liquid waste" it is treated as solid waste.
m	means metre.
m²	means square metre.
m³	means cubic metre.
µm	means micrometre.
Maataitai	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Maintenance of a building or structure	means the protective care of a place. For clarity, the maintenance of a building or structure does not extend to the complete rebuild or replacement of the building or structure.
Maintenance and replacement	means any work, including foundation work, or activity necessary to continue the operation and or functioning of an existing line, building, structure or (for the purpose of utilities) other facility with another of the same or similar height, size or scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose.
Mana whenua	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Marae activity	means a specific area of land where the primary purpose is the provision of a focal point for social, cultural, and economic activity for iwi, hapū or whānau. A marae may include whareniui and hui activities; kaumātua housing, hostels and wharekai; hangi; papakāinga; whare wairua; kokiri training and tuition activities; educational facilities and activities and whare wananga; kōhanga Reo, childcare facilities and activities; recreation activities; tangihanga; urupā and burial activities; health facilities; administration offices ancillary to the Marae activity; the retail sale of goods manufactured or grown within the Marae property; and tourist visitor services and operations.

Marina	means a facility for the accommodation of boats and/or ships, comprising berths, pontoons, piers and boat launching ramp(s), and any associated reclamations, breakwaters, and/or wave protection barriers.
Marine farm	means any form of aquaculture characterised by the use of surface and/or sub-surface structures located in the coastal marine area.
Marine farming	means the activity of breeding, hatching, cultivating, rearing, or on-growing of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for harvest (and includes spat catching and spat holding) and the subsequent harvest of fish, aquatic life or seaweed when carried out on a marine farm; but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any such activity where fish, aquatic life, or seaweed are not within the exclusive and continuous possession or control of the holder of a marine farming permit; or (b) Any such activity where the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed being farmed cannot be distinguished, or be kept separate, from naturally occurring fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.
Marine fuel facility	means structures, and their operation, to provide fuel to ships. For clarity, this definition includes the wholesale distribution of fuels including for port engineering activity, but excludes a commercial service station.
Marlborough Sounds Coastal Landscape	as mapped on the <i>Landscape Maps 1 to 11</i> and described in Appendix 1.
MDC	means the Marlborough District Council.
Mean high water springs (MHWS)	means the average of each pair of successive high waters during that period of about 24 hours in each semi-lunation (approximately every 14 days) when the range of tides is the greatest.
Meat processing	means the use of land and buildings for the yarding and slaughtering of animals; the associated processing of meat including by-product and co-product processing; rendering; fish and shellfish processing; fellmongery, tanning, casing and pelt processing; and the associated chilling, freezing, packaging and storage of meat and associated products.
MEP	means the Marlborough Environment Plan.
MHWS	means Mean High Water Springs.
mg/m³	means milligram per cubic metre.

Minor upgrading	<p>means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of electricity (for the purpose of utilities) lines, telecommunication lines and radio communication facilities, using the existing support structures or structures of a similar scale and character, and includes:</p> <p>(a) The addition of circuits and conductors;</p> <p>(b) The re-conductoring of the line with higher capacity conductors;</p> <p>(c) The re-sagging of conductors;</p> <p>(d) The addition of longer or more efficient insulators;</p> <p>(e) The addition of earthwires which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lightning rods;</p> <p>(f) Foundation works associated with the minor upgrading.</p> <p>Minor upgrading does not include an increase in the voltage of the line unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage.</p>
mm	means millimetre.
Mm/hr	means millimetre per hour.
Moorings	<p>means any weight or article placed in or on the foreshore and seabed for the purpose of securing a vessel; including any wire, rope, chain, buoy or other device attached or connected to the weight. For clarity, moorings include both swing moorings and pile moorings. For clarity, a mooring does not include an anchor that is normally removed with the vessel when it leaves the site or anchorage.</p>
Moorings Management Area	means an area delineated in the coastal marine area for moorings and includes a Waka Mooring Management Area.
Moorings Manager	means a person appointed by the Council to manage a Moorings Management Area.
m/s	means metres per second.
Municipal water supply	means any water supply owned, managed or administered by the Marlborough District Council.
Munsell scale	is one of the most widely known colour systems and is suitable for routine water resources surveys and monitoring by matching of natural colours to the Munsell scale.
MW	means megawatts.
National Grid Yard	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the area located 12m in any direction from the outer edge of a National Grid support structure; and • the area located 10m either side of the centreline of an overhead 110kV National Grid line on single poles; or • the area located 12m either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid line on pi poles or towers.
National Grid Blenheim Substation	means that area of land described as ID No. O1 in Appendix 14.

National Grid Transmission Lines	as identified on the Zone Maps.
National Transportation Route	as mapped on the <i>National Transportation Route Map</i> .
Natural clarity	refers to the transmission of light through water. There are two aspects: visual clarity, which can be taken as the hydrological range – the distance a perfect black body can be seen horizontally underwater; and the depth to which diffuse sunlight can penetrate vertically into water. Natural clarity shall be measured by using accepted scientific methods, and shall be taken to be the clarity of a water body immediately upstream of any discharge from a land disturbance site, or in the case of lakes or the sea, the clarity of water beyond the sediment ‘plume’ in the water. Reduction in clarity due to the discharge shall be measured at a point 50m downstream or offshore from the point of discharge, or two river widths, whichever is the greater.
Natural ground level	means the ground level before any earthworks have been undertaken.
Natural hazard	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Net site area	means the total area of the site less any land used or dedicated for access to the site (i.e. access legs or right of ways) and any area subject to proposed road widening or designated for any other purpose.
Network utility	has the same meaning as network utility operator in Section 2 of the Act.
Network utility operator	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Network utility structure	means any structure essential to the operation and provision of a (network) utility service.
Night	for the purposes of noise controls means half of one hour after sunset and half of one hour before sunrise.
No.	means number.
Noise	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Noise sensitive activity	means any use of land and/or buildings that is likely to be susceptible to the effects of noise emitted from nearby land uses in the course of their legitimate operation and functioning. Examples include dwellings, visitor accommodation, hospitals, health care and medical centres, residential care housing, educational institutions, structures for the purpose of, or activities involving public assembly.
Non-commercial clean fill	means the placing or dumping of fill that does not involve remuneration paid, or any other form of consideration provided, to the contractor or person(s) bringing the fill into the site, whether or not consideration provided to the owner is the sole reason for the placing or dumping of the fill.
Non-consumptive uses	means the use of water but not the actual consumption of that water. For example, fishing, swimming.

Non-habitable	means all or part of a building or structure that is not used for living.
Non-mechanical	means removing vegetation by hand or by a hand held device, for example a chainsaw or weed trimmer.
Notable Tree	as identified in Appendix 13.
Notional boundary	means a line 20m from any side of a dwelling or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.
NZEC34:2001	means the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances.
NZTM	means the New Zealand Transverse Mercator projected east/north coordinate system maintained by Land Information New Zealand.
Obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS)	means a series of surfaces that define the limits to which objects may project into the airspace. The OLS comprises transitional surface; approach surface/ take-off climb surface; inner horizontal surface; conical surface; outer horizontal surface; inner approach surface; inner transitional surface; and balked landing surface. As identified in Appendix 15.
Offal pit	means a hole excavated on a rural property to be used on an ongoing basis for the purpose of disposing of offal or dead animals generated on that property.
Omaka Valley Area	as mapped on the <i>Omaka Valley Area Map 9</i> .
On-site wastewater management	<p>means a system that services a residential dwelling, or other facility that generates domestic wastewater, by receiving, treating and absorbing the domestic wastewater within the property boundaries of the site of generation. The system consists of a treatment unit and land application area.</p> <p>A new on-site wastewater management system is one installed after 9 June 2016 and includes an extension to, or replacement of, an existing land application area.</p>
Outer noise control boundary	<p>means a defined area around a particular site outside of the inner noise boundary within which the current or future daily amount of noise exposure will be sufficiently high as to require appropriate land use controls (3 month average night weighted sound exposure = 55_{Ldn}).</p> <p>As mapped on the <i>Noise Control Boundaries Maps 1 to 5</i>.</p>
Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	as mapped on the <i>Landscape Maps 1 to 11</i> and described in Appendix 1.
Papakāinga unit	means a traditional Māori settlement area on Māori land and includes activities associated with residential living.

Park	means a large public garden or area of land used for recreation. Some may provide for the display of often high quality horticultural landscaping for relaxation and contemplation, i.e., botanical and public gardens. May include infrastructure to assist in the management of an area such as garden and implement sheds, Greenhouses, nurseries, bollards, footpaths, bridges, boardwalks, viewing platforms, park furniture and lighting. May incorporate urban seating areas, childrens' play areas, public toilets, sculptures, monuments, memorials, or water features.
Park Terrace and Boyce Street Industrial Areas	as identified in Appendix 20.
Particulate matter	includes smoke, deposited particulate, suspended particulate, and visibility reducing particulate. Particles range in size from 100µm down to aggregations of molecules.
Passive or informal recreation	means the voluntary and unstructured use of a range of recreational activities. Does not include any form of motorised sport.
Permitted activity	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Pit	in relation to the making of compost or silage, means a pit dug below ground or into the side of a hill. For the purpose of this definition, no excavation of the land is to be undertaken.
Ponding	means the formation of pools of surface liquid, other than liquid momentarily present on the surface at the commencement of the absorption process.
Port	means part of the Port Zone where port activities are undertaken.
Port activities	means activities normally associated with the operation of vessels and other water related activities; cargo, handling and storage; embarking, disembarking and transit of passengers; launching, retrieval and storage of vessels; berthage and mooring activities; associated marshalling, parking, and manoeuvring of vehicles and trains, maintenance activities associated with port structures and development; and ancillary activities to the above.
Port engineering activity	means engineering activity associated with ship building, repair and maintenance activities, and other engineering activities necessary for the operational requirements of Permitted Activities within the Port Zone including associated: equipment servicing and repair; <i>abrasive blasting</i> ; body and engine repairs; panel beating; fibre-glassing; painting; powder coating and spray painting.
Potable water	has the same meaning as in Section 1 of the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2008).
Private land	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Land Act 1948.
Prohibited activity	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Prohibited Area for Habitable Buildings	as identified in Appendix 19.
Prohibited Areas for Marine Farming	as identified on the Zone Map.

Radio communication facility	means any transmitting/receiving devices such as aerials, dishes, antennae, cables, lines, wires and associated cabinets/equipment /apparatus, as well as support structures such as towers, masts and poles.
Rear boundary	in relation to a front site or a non- standard site, means a boundary generally to the rear of the site and generally parallel to the road frontage; provided that in the event of there being no rear boundary, as in a triangular site, the boundaries of the rear yard will be the converging side boundaries of the site and the arc of a circle drawn with the apex as centre and radius of 4.5m.
Rear yard	means a yard between the rear boundary of a site and a line parallel to the rear boundary extending across the full width of the site.
Reasonable mixing	<p>means for any point source discharge the zone of reasonable mixing in the receiving water must extend from the discharge point as follows:</p> <p>For rivers and streams, the lesser of:</p> <p>(a) a distance downstream that equals seven times the width of the river or stream when the flow is at half the median flow; or</p> <p>(b) 200m downstream</p> <p>For rivers subject to tidal influence:</p> <p>As for rivers and streams plus a distance upstream equal to half of that allowed downstream when the width is taken at half the median river flow at mid-tide.</p> <p>For artificial watercourses (including farm drainage channels), the greater of:</p> <p>(a) 200m downstream; or</p> <p>(b) the property boundary.</p> <p>For lakes:</p> <p>Within a radius of 100m.</p>
Recession Plane and Height Controls	as identified in Appendix 26.
Reclamation	means the permanent infilling of the foreshore or seabed with sand, rock, quarry material, concrete, or other similar material, for any purpose, and includes any embankment, but does not include any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, any rubble mound breakwater that does not have a vehicle access track, any deposition of material or infilling that is not permanent, or any infilling where the purpose of that infilling is to provide beach nourishment.
Recognised professional	means a suitably qualified and experienced person in their field.
Recreation clubroom and ancillary building	means a building, a room or a group of rooms that is used or intended to be used exclusively for the operation of recreation activities and the storage of equipment used for recreation activities.
Recreation activity	means any activity whose primary aim is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure on a non-profit basis, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, including changing rooms, shelters, public toilets and other buildings accessory to recreation activities.

Recreational event	means an activity involving physical exertion and skill that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often undertaken competitively, although administered by volunteers. An organised but non-commercial event, usually seasonal, club based activities, sometimes running as a series.
Register of Scheduled Sites	as identified in Appendix 16.
Register of Significant Heritage Resources	as identified in Appendix 13.
Reserve	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977.
Residential activity	means the use of land and dwellings for the purpose of permanent living accommodation that people will generally refer to as their house or home and address while resident in Marlborough. For the avoidance of doubt, residential activity can also occur in community housing and in a holiday home.
Retail sales	means the direct sale or hire to the public and the display or offering for sale or hire to the public of goods, merchandise or equipment but does not include direct marketing or network marketing.
Retirement accommodation	means accommodation purposefully developed for retirement housing.
Retard	means a permeable structure usually incorporating live willow poles affixed to ground to slow the water flow. When used in a braided gravel river this can cause deposition of gravel and formation of a new river bank edge. A rail iron retard uses rail irons driven into the ground to hold the willow poles in place. A cruxiform is a type of retard which uses willow poles weighted with gabions.
Riparian Natural Character Management Area	as mapped on the <i>Riparian Natural Character Management Areas</i> Maps 1 to 8.
River	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Road	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Road Controlling Authority	has the same meaning as in Section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003.
Roading Hierarchy	as identified in Appendix 17.
Road failure	means the abrupt collapse downslope of the road surface.
Rock rip-rap	means broken rock from a quarry that is placed on a river bank to resist river flow bank erosion.
Run-off	means water moving over the ground surface and into a river, lake or the sea.

Runway Protection Area: Woodbourne	as identified on the Zone Map.
Rural industry	means an industry, constructional engineers and roading and cartage contractors workshops or yards where either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 75% of the total business is with the rural sector and/or coastal marine area; (b) The nature of the industry is such that it is inappropriately located within an urban or industrial zone.
Rural selling place	means any land, building or that part of a building on which farm produce is exchanged, sold, offered or displayed for sale either by wholesale and/or retail provided that in the case where a purchaser harvests the produce, the Rural Selling Place means any land, building or part of a building on or in which such produce is weighed, packaged and sold.
Schedule of Designated Land	as identified in Appendix 14.
Scheduled Sites	as identified on the Zone Map.
Scheme Plan Requirements	as identified in Appendix 7.
Seabed	means the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
Sediment	means particulate soil and/or organic matter.
Sediment control measures	means measures to intercept or divert runoff of water and to capture sediment.
Sound Exposure Level (SEL)	means the A-weighted sound pressure level that, if maintained constant for a period of one second, would convey the same sound energy to the receiver as is actually received from a given noise event.
Sensitive receptor	means schools both public and private, licensed day care facilities, hospitals, and elder care facilities.
Service activity	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the transport, storage, maintenance or repair of goods, and activities ancillary to commercial activities such as mail processing, collection and distribution services.
Service industry	means activities that are directed at providing service as opposed to the production of goods and includes catering depots, laundries, steam pressing and dry cleaning premises, sign writing and sign making, caravan and motor vehicle rental premises, premises for the rental of household equipment and effects, fruit and produce markets, shoe repair and upholstery repair workshops, and household appliance repair workshops.

Service station	<p>means any site where the dominant activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels and may also include any one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sale of kerosene, alcohol-based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles; • mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles; • warrant of fitness testing; • the sale or hire of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the main use of the site; • car washing facilities; and • the sale of food and beverages and the basic preparation of food on the service station premises.
Setback	has the same meaning as “yard”.
Set interval	means the time interval at which the Data Recording Device records and store data.
Sewage	includes treated or untreated human sewage.
Sewerage	means the pipes and infrastructure through which sewage flows.
Ship	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994.
Ship speed	means speed of a ship measured relative to the speed of the adjacent water averaged over a period of approximately 5 minutes as determined from an accurate, appropriately calibrated and maintained hull-mounted instrument or, where such an instrument is not available or is faulty, calculated in accordance with Appendix 12.
Side yard	<p>means a yard between a side boundary of the site and a line parallel to the side boundary extending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from the front yard to the rear yard; • if there is no front yard, from the front boundary to the rear yard; • if there is no rear yard, from the front yard or boundary, as the case may be, to the rear boundary of the site; or • if there are two or more front yards, from yard to yard.
Significant Ridgeline	as mapped on the <i>Landscape Maps 1 to 11</i> .
Significant Wetland	as identified on <i>Zone Maps</i> .
Single land holding	<p>means an area of land held in either:</p> <p>(a) One Computer Register; or</p> <p>(b) More than one Computer Register where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the land in the various Computer Registers are held in common ownership or leased under the same lease; and • the land in the Computer Registers or lease are contiguous to each other; or • the Computer Registers are held together by a covenant under Section 220 RMA.

Site	<p>in relation to a building or structure, means any area of land/or volume of space of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any complying activity provided for by a rule in the Plan:</p> <p>(a) Corner site - will be deemed to be a 'front site';</p> <p>(b) Front site - means a site having one frontage of not less than the minimum prescribed by the Plan for the particular zone in which the site is situated to a road, private road, or the sea; and</p> <p>(c) Rear site - means a site that is situated generally to the rear of another site and that has not the frontage required for a front site for that use in the zone.</p> <p>Where a right of way is employed, the line(s) defining the extent of that right of way on a survey plan must be treated as a legal boundary for the purpose of bulk and location controls for buildings.</p>
Site	<p>where in the context it is appropriate, includes an area or place or river reach.</p>
Site	<p>means a place or area where an activity takes place.</p>
Site	<p>in relation to frost fans, has the meaning of single land holding.</p>
Skid failure	<p>means the abrupt collapse downslope of unconsolidated fill or bird nest material making up the outer margins of the skid site.</p>
Skid site	<p>means an area where a log hauler is erected/operated, logs are stored, processed, and loaded onto trucks or barges for removal from the land.</p>
Ski season	<p>means the period from 1 March and 31 October in any year.</p>
Skifield activity	<p>means the use of land for summer and winter recreational activity, including activities, buildings and structures associated with the commercial operation of the skifield.</p>
Slash	<p>includes branches, tops, chunks, cull logs, uprooted stumps, slovens, broken trees and other waste wood, greater than 100mm in diameter at any point.</p>
Slope	<p>means the angle of a hillslope from the horizontal, measured at right angles to the contour.</p> <p>Where compound slopes are involved, the slope will be taken as the average slope measured over a 50m length of the area of land being disturbed.</p> <p>Where there is doubt, the slope is to be measured at least to the accuracy of a hand held clinometer or better.</p>
Slope failure	<p>means the abrupt collapse downslope of natural ground.</p>

Small scale solid fuel burning appliance	means an appliance designed to burn solid fuel or a mixture of those fuels for the purpose of domestic space heating with a net heat output of up to 40 kilowatts and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an open fire, • a pot belly stove, • a domestic range or stove, • a woodburner, • a pellet burner, • a multi-fuel burner.
Soak pit	means an unfilled hole or a hole backfilled with media that creates a concentrated point of discharge and allows the rapid movement of wastewater to depth.
Soil debris	means soil, stony material and all sizes of rocks and any admixtures of these that is a by-product of harvesting and of the construction of skid sites, forestry roads, forestry tracks and river crossings.
Soil Sensitive Area	as mapped on the <i>Soil Sensitive Area Maps 1 to 23</i> .
Solid waste	means waste that has a moisture content of more than or equal to 75% and exhibits the properties of a solid, e.g. it can be stacked and hold a definite angle of repose. For the purposes of the Plan, if any waste does not meet the definition of “solid waste” is treated as liquid waste.
Special event	may be an irregular event, of a short term or temporary nature, which could involve large groups of people or is of such a character that the normal requirements relating to matters such as noise, parking and the like cannot be complied with. Includes entertainment, cultural events, sporting events, public meetings, galas, and market days.
Specifically Identified Activities/Areas	as identified in Appendix 16.
Specifically Identified Marine Farms	as identified in Appendix 11.
Springlands Deferred Subdivision Area	as identified in Appendix 23.
Stack	in relation to the making of compost or silage, means solid agricultural material built into a pile above ground. For the purpose of this definition, no excavation of the land is to be undertaken.
Steep Erosion-Prone Land	as mapped on <i>Steep Erosion-Prone Land Maps 1 to 10</i> .
STEM (Standard Tree Evaluation Method)	means a point system used for tree assessments and establishing a threshold for the inclusion of trees on the Council’s Schedule of Notable Tree (Appendix 13). Points allocated rate 20 tree attributes (3 to 27 points for each attribute) in three general categories of condition, amenity, and notable (special merit) qualities. The threshold set for the Marlborough Environment Plan is 150 points.

Stockpiling	means the storage of raw agricultural solid waste (or material) above ground in order to have it available in the future when the need for it increases. For the purpose of this definition, no excavation of the land is to be undertaken.
Stopbank (or floodbank)	means a deliberately made raised section of ground or structured wall usually parallel to a river preventing flood flows inundating land.
Stormwater	means rainfall that runs off land and for which specific drainage channels or pipes have been constructed.
Structure	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act and includes an underwater cable.
Sub alpine vegetation	means low stature vegetation (less than 1m in height), and includes herbs, grasses and shrubs, occurring at altitudes between 1000m and 1500m above sea level.
Subsurface Cook Strait Cable	means the power and telecommunications cables protected by the Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act 1996 that are within the Cook Strait Cable Protection Zone established under the Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Order 2009.
Surface water	means water contained in lakes, wetlands, drainage channel, rivers, streams, either permanently or intermittently. As opposed to groundwater.
Swing mooring	does not include a pile mooring or a floating structure or an anchor that is normally removed with the vessel or other floating structure.
Tangata whenua	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Taonga raranga	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Tauranga waka	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Telecommunication facility	means any telephone exchange, telephone booth, telephone cabinet or pay phone, or any other structure, facility or apparatus intended for the purpose of effecting telecommunication.
Telecommunication line	has the same meaning as "lines" in Section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001.
Temporary military training	means a temporary training activity undertaken for the defence purposes in accordance with the Defence Act 1990.
Temporary sign	means a sign established for the purpose of advertising a single forthcoming temporary event, erected or displayed on any public place or private premises, and displayed only for a limited period of time specified by the rules in this Plan.
Temporary event	means the short term or intermittent use of any land or building for an activity not carried out on the site on a regular basis, or the carrying out of an activity outside the limits on hours or scale prescribed in Plan standards. Any event for which a Special Licence under the Sale of Liquor Act is required shall be deemed to be a temporary event. It does not include short term social or cultural gatherings where these are ancillary to a permitted activity or in compliance with the standards and terms for permitted activities.

Threatened Environments – Indigenous Vegetation Sites	as mapped on the <i>Threatened Environments</i> Maps 1 to 9.
tikanga Māori	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Topsoil	means the soil forming the A horizon of a soil profile, being the dark soil layer between the top layer of humus and the subsoil.
Total gross floor area	means the sum of the gross area of floor of a building or buildings measured from the exterior walls or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings; provided that, in the case of a shop, any land on which goods are offered or displayed for sale by retail must be included in the area calculation.
Transfer of water permit	refers to the transfer of a water permit, in whole or part, to any other owner or occupier within the catchment. It does not refer to the physical movement of water.
Tree Protection Zone	means a specified area above and below ground and at a given distance from the trunk, set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development. The radius of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is calculated for each tree by multiplying its diameter at breast height (DBH) x 12 where the DBH is the trunk diameter measured at 1.4m above ground. (TPZ = DBH x 12).
Utility	has the same meaning as network utility operator in Section 166 of the Act.
Vegetation	includes trees, shrubs, plants and grasses.
Vegetation clearance	means the cutting, destruction or the removal of all forms of vegetation including indigenous and exotic plant vegetation by cutting, burning, cultivation, crushing, spraying or chemical treatment.
Vehicle oriented activities	means commercial activities that rely by nature of their commercial activity, on high vehicle volumes being sited on or driving through their own premises and includes service stations, truck stops, supermarkets, shopping centre complexes, and drive-in or drive through retail outlets.
Vertebrate toxic agent	means a trade name product used to kill, control or limit the viability of vertebrate pests (such as rabbits, possums). Vertebrate toxic agents include products that have a negative effect on reproduction but do not include attractant or repellent substances that are not toxic.
Vessel	has the same meaning as “ship” in Section 2 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994.
Veterinary clinic	means premises used by a veterinary surgeon but excludes the boarding of animals other than for their hospitalisation.

Visitor accommodation	means the use of land and buildings for short-term commercial accommodation and includes ancillary services such as food preparation, dining and sanitary facilities, conference and associated recreational facilities for those staying at the visitor accommodation but excludes holiday homes.
Waikawa Bay	means that part of the coastal marine area to the south of a line extending from the Snout to Karaka Point, including any area within a Moorings Management Area.
Waikawa Marina Zone	as identified in Appendix 10.
Wairau Dry Hills Landscape	as mapped on the <i>Landscape Maps 1 to 11</i> and described in Appendix 1.
Wairau Plain Area	as mapped on the <i>Wairau Plain Area Maps 1 to 8</i> .
Warehousing	means the bulk storage of goods for redistribution.
Waste	any material, solid, liquid, gas or radioactive, that is unwanted and or unvalued, and discarded, discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment. It includes all unwanted or unusable by-products at any given place and time, and includes any other matter that may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, to the environment. For the purposes of this Plan, waste does not include stormwater or treated human sewage.
Wastewater	in relation to on-site wastewater management systems, means wastewater originating from household or personal activities including toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms (including shower, washbasins, bath, spa bath but not spa) and laundries. Includes such wastewater flows from facilities serving staff, employees, residents, students, guests in institutional, commercial and industrial establishments, but excludes commercial and industrial wastes, large scale laundry activities and any stormwater flows.
Water	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Waterbody	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Water control measure	means the use of one or more methods to manage the erosive and destabilising effects of runoff water.
Water quantity allocation limit	as identified in Appendix 6.
Water Resource Unit	as shown on the <i>Water Resource Units Map</i> and described in Schedule 1 in Appendix 5.
Water Resource Unit Values and Water Quality Classification Standards	as identified in Appendix 5.
Wave energy	means the excess of total energy of progressive waves over the energy of still water integrated over a wave length per unit of wave-crest length assessed at a 3m water depth at sites that comply with the parameters specified in Appendix 12.

Wave record	means any record of the ship-generated vertical displacement of the seawater surface as a function of time derived at any location within the National Transportation Route that meets the requirements of Clause 3 of Appendix 12.
Wetland	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act but does not include these areas where they are entirely man made.
Winery	means a facility for the processing of grapes or other fruit for the production of wine, or juice for the subsequent production of wine, and the blending, storage, bottling and packaging of wine.
Woodlot forestry	means the planting, replanting and maintenance of indigenous or exotic trees for non-commercial purposes provided that no more than 2 hectares or 5% of land, whichever is greater, is planted on land within any one Computer Register.
Woodlot forestry harvesting	means the felling of trees for the purposes of Woodlot Forestry, and includes excavation and/or filling to prepare the land for harvesting, de-limbing, trimming and cutting to length of felled trees and recovery of windfall and other fallen trees.
Worker accommodation	means the use of land and buildings for accommodating the short term labour requirements of a farming activity where the accommodation is provided on the property on which the farming activity occurs.
Worker Accommodation Exclusion Area	as identified in Appendix 24.